Elkhorn District Advocate.

VOL. 1. ELKHORN, MANITOBA, NOV. 10, 1892. No. 5.

Everyone who sees the *Dominion Illustrated Monthly* reads F. Blake Crofton's bright, pithy contributions entitled, "Scraps and Snaps." In the October number he gives the following true little hit at newspaper "Society Items."

"A few newspapers have columns which they head 'Personal and Pertinent;" but a great many newspapers have columns which might be headed 'Personal and Impertinent.' There would be a loss of alliteration but a gain of truth in the latter headline. Just where the intrusion of the newspaper upon private life is to end, it is hard to guess. The dress of men and women, both at particular 'functions' and in everyday life, their manners and habits in their homes, the appointments of their dining tables and their bedrooms, have long since been assumed to be matters of public interest. The presence of humble individuals at small and quiet parties is frequently recorded, and the record is seldom, if ever, resented. A short time ago I observed, in a newspaper report o' a sermon by a popular preacher, that half-a-dozen prominent citizens and a few friends of the enterprising reporter were noticed by name as being present in the congregation. By the way, it might increase the attendance and receipts of an advertising church to publish complete lists of those present at each service, 'noticing' the dresses of the more liberal contributors, and making truant members unpleasantly 'conspicuous by their absence.'"

Now, while we enjoy Mr. Crofton's sarcastic little remarks, (and do not disagree with him either) we cannot help wondering what he would do if he were appointed to the trying position of society editor upon a daily or weekly journal? His items would be well worth reading, we may be sure of that, for, having to forget himself in his endeavor to interest the general public, he would look for those things which the public would read—we all know what those would be—not scandalous items, but gossipy, impertinent little personals which everyone would enjoy, but the men and women of whom they were written. We all know that a description of Miss Much-Dressed's costume at a ball couched in the following true words: "Miss Much-Dressed looked all that her name implied. Her hair was frizzled out and bedecked with flowers until her head looked like an immense market-garden posey. The original color of her dress could not be seen so covered was it with ribbons and laces. Her neck and arms were entirely hidden by magnificent pastes set in burnished brass, and, for fear her rings would not be seen, she wore them outside her gloves. She made a gorgeous wall-flower, and only moved her position twice during the entire evening," would sell ten per cent. more papers and be read by hundreds of readers who would never glance at the ordinary description in which Miss Much-Dressed looked charming as usual, dressed in rich satin with diamond ornaments.

Say that "Mrs. Town-Talk has gone east for the winter, much to the regret of her many friends," and people will glance at it and throw the paper away. Say, "We are glad to record the departure of Mrs. Town-Talk, who has gone east for the winter, and we heartily congratulate her husband and ourselves upon the freedom from the spiteful remarks for the next four months," and the papers will take like wild fire. Everyone will say it is a scandalous item to put in the paper, and the writer will be censured without mercy, but everyone will buy a paper—probably half-a-dozen to send to their friends, and thereby swell the coffers of the publishing house.

The "newspaper report of a sermon by a popular preacher," in which the names of the prominent citizens present were recorded, while it seems to have shocked the writer, still the further suggestions which he gives are admirable. Suppose we go to church, and the Rev. Ernest Absent-Mind ascends the pulpit without a necktie, he has our attention at once. His wife hurriedly ushers her half-dozen children into the pew, and we notice that her hat is on back to the front! Our attention is divided. The hymn is given out and we mechanically rise, but instead of looking at our hymn books our eyes are wandering around to see who are attending church and what they have on. The text is given out, but we don't hear it, and our attention is only drawn to the sermon when two or three leaves of the minister's notes flutter down from the pulpit and leave him with nothing to say. We do not hear the words of the anthem until the soloist breaks down, nor do we see the collection plate until its holder suddenly trips as he is carrying it up the aisle, when he with it and its contents go spinning over the floor. We tell our friends that we had a most interesting service—"so many things happened you know"—but if the reporter, for the benefit of those who were not present, wrote a half-column account of the service, giving an account of the simultaneous entrance of the tieless preacher and his bonneted wife; gave the names of those present, and described what they wore, mentioned the abrupt ending of the sermon, the sudden termination of the anthem, and the awkwardness of the deacon and his collection-plate, his account of the service would be read, and enjoyed, too, by every one in the place, who, after reading it, would put the paper carefully to one side to send to a friend, remarking that "the scurrilous sheet ought not to be tolerated." A good account of the sermon might have been read by a dozen people and never referred to again. The reporter would be shunned, people would be afraid of him, and in his presence nothing would be said unless followed by the entreating clause, "Please don't put it in the paper." Society editor is not a pleasant position to hold upon a paper, and editors of other columns should make allowances for the seeming impertinence of many of the paragraphs written, remembering that every salable item narrows the writer's circle of friends, while his associates are continually gaining new adherents.

A picture of Miss Mary E. Wilkins appears in the November *Harper's*. A small, childish-looking figure with hands clasped in front, she looks almost too young for the long dress that touches the ground in front and falls into a demi-train behind. It is a simple dress though, remarkably simple, and, if the skirt is too old looking, the low-necked round waist with no trimming save a deep frill finish, suits the youthful, earnest face. It is a thoughtful face, though not sad, an intellectual, an original face. We have all read this young author's stories. This is what the editor of *Harper's* says of her work: "Of natural realism, pure and simple, there is no better example than has been furnished by Miss Wilkins' work. Nothing in the history of literature stands so entirely by itself." The opening story in the Thanksgiving number of *The Ladies Home Journal*, is written by her. She is the author of the original child-stories that are copied and recopied from magazine to magazine. The quaint story of "Jane Field," is from her pen, and yet, she looks not more than a child.

Papers upon quarantine, upon sanitation and upon cholera appear in nearly all the November magazines and journals. A perusal of them convinces the reader that quarantine will not keep out cholera, that the only safe guard against it is through cleanliness. Great fear is expressed by the writers as to what next spring will bring forth. The Columbian Exhibition will bring travellers from every corner of the globe. Chicago will be the meeting place. Is Chicago in such a perfectly sanitary condition that she need not fear the arrival of her hundreds of thousands of visitors? The approach of winter has lessened anxiety upon the score of an epidemic, but, unless a thorough cleaning up is insisted upon during the next six months, the outlook for next spring will be direful indeed.

There is a dignity about the Presidential elections this year that there has never been before. Americans now feel that their country is recognized as a great nation. There is no further need for bumptious boastings and impertinent assertiveness. They are no longer feeling their way along the path of European public opinion. They have found their place; they act now to-the-manner-born, and their Republic is recognized, respected, and holds a position second to none in the world. Having such a position in the eyes of foreign nations, they feel it beneath their dignity to encourage and support home wranglings. A President will be elected, not by worked-up sentiments occasioned by trumpet-tooting and flag-flying, but by the honest thoughts of honest men as to what will be best for the country. Personality is set aside, even party is not the main object of triumph, but whether protection or free trade will better benefit the country and the people in it, is the one question at issue. From our standpoint we favor Cleveland's policy, thinking that excessive protection upon American products and manufactures is harmful to us. What will be the result of the contest cannot even be surmised. Both Democrats and Republicans are certain of victory, but next week will tell.

Russia feels grateful for past favors In return for the kindness of the people of the United States in sending her aid last fall and during the winter, she is doing all she can to help with the success of the Columbian Exhibition. The description of her exhibit is grand, and still more is to be done before the spring of '93.

Mr. Peter C. McIntyre, chairman of the Winnipeg Board of Education, and member for Winnipeg North, was married at Minneapolis on November 2nd, to Miss Emily Kerr, formerly of this city.

True Friendship.

Young Lady—Between men there never exists so true a friendship as between us girls!

Gent—How can you say so, mein fraulein? Look here; when a friend of mine intended to get married, he actually applied to me to assist him in his choice.

Young lady—And you really helped to make him happy for life?

Gent—Certainly. I talked to him out of his marriage scheme.—Dorfbarbier.

High Priced Work.

Lady—What makes these fashion publications so costly?

Dealer—The plates, madam; the pictures, you know.

Lady—Anybody can draw hats and dresses.

Dealer—Ah, yes; but it takes a great artist to draw faces that will look well with them.—New York Weekly.

Perils of New Fashions.

Little Son—"Pa, you'd better not disturb ma."

Pa—"Why not?"

"She's in an awful temper."

"What about?"

"I don't know."

"Where is your ma?"

"Upstairs in the room."

"How does she act?"

"Oh, awful. She ravin' 'round, turning over chairs, and moving furniture, and she keeps saying 'Beshrew it,' 'Consarn it,' and 'Electrocute it' in the awfullest, maddest voice I ever heard, only it ain't loud."

"Poor dear! She must have lost her golf pattern again."—Truth.

$1,600 for 165,000 Tomatoes.

TORONTO, Oct. 24.—Mr. Winchester has dismissed the motion for change of venue in the case of Edward W. Bowslaugh, of Kingsville, Ont., who is suing the Kingsville Preserving Company for some $1,600, the price of 165,000 tomato plants, which he claims he grew under contract for the defendant company. He was to grow the plants and supply them on order of defendants' agent to farmers, who were to cultivate them and supply the company with tomatoes for canning.

He—I have decided to ask your father's consent by letter, Pauline. Now, what sort of a letter would you advise me to make? She—I think, Horace, that I would make it an anonymous letter.—Life.

He—If I were to try to kiss you what would you do? She—Scream. He—Do you mean it? She (impressively)—Indeed I do, so you had better wait until we are out of hearing of the hotel.—Brooklyn Life.

A Mannish Girl.

Paragraphers and would-be wits, together with the "smarties" and sarcastic man writers of the day, are having their fling at what they call the "mannish girl."

Just what is meant by this term, it is somewhat difficult to understand. That there should be some attempt at ridicule of women is not unnatural, in view of the fact that the young woman of to-day is taking her place, for the first time in the ranks of business toilers and is becoming an important commercial factor in the laboring world.

But just why she should be called mannish is a puzzle; unless, indeed, her ability to do the work formerly done by men exclusively, should entitle her to that designation. But this idea does not appear to bear analysis.

The term "mannish girl" evidently means something else. But what is it? To be sure, some girls are rowdyish and noisy and ill-bred, but, as a matter of fact, there are fewer of these than one might have found half a score of years ago. Women are growing more sensible, practical, useful and self-reliant than ever before in the history of our people.

By the way, isn't this the secret of all of these tirades and diatribes? Doesn't the trouble lie in the fact that the present-day woman is astonishingly destitute of the twining-vine peculiarity. The dependent woman is getting to be an exception. There are very few of them who could not, upon a pinch, make a pretty decent living if they were thrown upon their own resources. If they are not capable of it, public sentiment is such that they find plenty of encouragement for learning how, instead of being checked at every turn, as was once the case. If the entire subject were carefully studied, the conclusion would be arrived at without much difficulty, that the independence, self-reliance and the able-to-take-care-of-one-self qualities of the present-day girl are a trifle displeasing to the man, who, above all things, wants a woman to look up to and revere him beyond all earthly creatures. It behooves the young man to put himself on his mettle and improve himself as the girl is improving every day. When he has done this, he will have very little to say about the "mannish girl."

The subject which would interest the modern girl more than any other, and the creature which she would the most dote upon seeing is the mannish man.—New York Ledger.

The Same Old Gun.

HAMILTON, Oct. 24.—John Tunis, a Bullock's Corners youth, son of Wm. Tunis, was handling an unloaded gun yesterday when the plaguey thing went off, shooting John through the hand.

FOR NEW AND CHEAP

DRY GOODS

Boots and Shoes,

Ready-made Clothing,

Fur Overcoats,

CROCKERY, HARDWARE,

GROCERIES, TEAS.

(Great Value.)

NEW GOODS COMING DAILY.

GO TO

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POST OFFICE STORE.

ELKHORN, MANITOBA.

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SAUSAGES, FRESH MEAT, ICE

FOR SALE.

Orders taken and Meat Delivered in any part of the town.

PRICES AWAY DOWN.

JOHN. H. ANGUS,

Proprietor.

RICHILL AVENUE - - ELKHORN.

R. de W. WALLER.

COMMISSION AGENT.

AGENT FOR THE

Great West Life Assurance Company,

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES;

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM PROPERTY.

IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE.

Office in Broadley's Block, Elkhorn.

—THE—

ORIGINAL MEAT MARKET,

Next to Broadley's Lumber Yard.

FRESH AND SALT MEATS AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

BEST PRICES GIVEN —FOR— HIDES, WOOL, ETC.

E MUTTON'S WELL KNOWN

SAUSAGES

Always on Hand.

T. D. CAVANAGH,

Proprietor.

FRAME & MILLER

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE

AND

LUMBER

of all kinds at lowest prices.

A CALL IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

107 NELSON ST., VIRDEN.

W. M. CUSHING,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENCES

NOTARY PUCLIC,

Commissioner for Taking Affidavits.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM PROPERTY.

IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE.

RICHILL AVENUE, ELKHORN.

CAVANAGH HOTEL,

ELKHORN, MAN.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELLERS.

Good Commercial and Billiard Rooms.

STAGE DEPOT

—FOR—

KOLA, and BIRTLE (via BEULAH.)

GOOD LIVERY AND STABLING in connection.

T. D. Cavanagh, Proprietor.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CAVANAGH HOTEL IS

ARKELL'S STABLES.

LIVERY, FEED AND SALE.

GOOD RIGS, GOOD HORSES.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

GEO. ARKELL, Proprietor.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RY.

TIME CARD—Taking effect on Sunday, April 3, 1892. [Central or 90th Meridian Time.]

North Bound: Brandon Express, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.	North Bound: St. Paul Express Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	South Bound: St. Paul Express Daily.	South Bound: Brandon Express, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
2.20p	4.25p	0	Winnipeg	11.10a	1.10p
2.10p	4.13p	3.0	Portage Junction	11.19a	1.20p
1.57p	3.58p	9.8	St. Norbet	11.33a	1.36p
1.45p	3.45p	15.3	Cartier	11.47a	1.49p
1.28p	3.26p	23.5	St. Agathe	12.06p	2.08p
1.20p	3.17p	27.4	Union Point	12.14p	2.17p
1.08p	3.05p	32.5	Silver Plains	12.26p	2.29p
2.50p	2.48p	40.4	Morris	14.45p	2.45p
	2.33p	46 8	St. Jean	1.00p	
	2.13p	56.0	Letellier	1.24p	
	1.50p	65.0	Emerson	1.50p	
	1.35p	68.1	Pembina	2.00p	
	9.45a	168	Grand Forks	5.50p	
	5.35a	223	Winnipeg Junction	9.50p	
	8.35p	470	Minneapolis	6.30a	
	8.00p	481	St. Paul	7.05a	
	9.00a	883	Chicago	9.35a	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound: Freight, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.	East Bound: Passenger, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	West Bound: Passenger, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.	West Bound: Freight, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
12.20p	2.20p		Winnipeg	1.10p	3.00a
7.00p	12.10p		Morris	2.56p	8.45a
6.10p	12.15p	10	Lowe Farm	3.18p	9.30a
5.14p	11.48a	21.2	Myrtle	3.43p	10.19a
4.48p	11.37a	25.9	Roland	3.53p	10.39a
4.00p	11.18a	33.5	Rosebank	4.05p	11.13a
3.30p	11.03a	39.6	Miami	4.25p	11.50a
2.45p	10.40a	49.0	Deerwood	4.48p	12.38p
2.20p	10.28a	54.1	Altamont	5.01p	1.05p
1.40p	10.08a	62.1	Somerset	5.21p	1.45p
1.13p	9.53a	68.4	Swan Lake	5.37p	2.17p
12.43p	9.37a	74.6	Indian Springs	5.52p	2.48p
12.19p	9.26a	79.4	Mariapolis	6.03p	3.12p
11.46a	9.10a	86.1	Greenway	6.20p	3.45p
11.15a	8.53a	92.3	Balder	6.35p	4.18p
10.29a	8.30a	102	Belmont	7.00p	5.07p
9.52a	8.12a	109.7	Hilton	7.36p	5.45p
9.16a	7.57a	117.1	Ashdown	7.53p	6.25p
9.02a	7.47a	120	Wawanesa	8.03p	6.38p
8.15a	7.24a	129.5	Rounthwaite	8.28p	7.27p
7.38a	7.04a	137.2	Martinville	8.48p	8.05p
7.00a	6.45a	145.1	Brandon	9.10p	8.45p

West-bound passenger trains stop at Belmont for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound: Mixed—Daily except Sunday.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	West Bound: Mixed—Daily except Sunday.
11.35a	0	Winnipeg	4.30p
11.15a	3	Portage Junction	4.41p
10.49a	11.5	St. Charles	5.13p
10.41a	14.7	Headingly	5.20p
10.17a	21	White Plains	5.40p
9.29a	35.2	Eustace	6.33p
9.06a	42.1	Oakville	6.56p
8.25a	55.5	Portage la Prairie	7.40p

Passengers will be carried on all regular freight trains.

Pullman Palace Sleepers and Dining Car on St. Paul and Minneapolis Express Daily.

Connections at Winnipeg Junction with trains for all points in Montana, Washington, Oregon, British Columbia and California; also, close connection at Chicago with Eastern lines.

For further information apply to

CHAS. S. FEE, G.P. & T.A., St. Paul. H. SWINFORD, Gen. Agent, Winnipeg.

H. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent, 486 Main Street, Winnipeg.

ISSUE No. 13.

MANITOBA & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.

TIME CARD

Taking Effect April 1st, 1892.

Regular passenger trains run as follows:

WESTBOUND

Leave Winnipeg at 11:00 Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, Portage la Prairie, Rapid City, Yorkton and intermediate stations. NOTE—A mixed train for Russell makes close connections at Binscarth on Tuesday and Thursday.

EASTBOUND.

Leaves Yorkton Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5.05. NOTE—A mixed train leaves Russell at 7 a.m. on Wednesday and Friday, and makes connection at Binscarth with train for Winnipeg.

Leave Rapid City on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10.10.

Regular eastbound passenger trains make close connection at Portage la Prairie with Canadian Pacific westbound trains, and at Winnipeg with eastbound trains of that company.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.
Leave.			Arrive.
		Winnigeg	17.25
18.50 ar, 13.00		Portage la Prairie	lv. 15.30, ar. 15.20
14.45	91	† Gladstone	13.55
15.50	117	Neepawa	12.25
16.45	135	Minnedosa	11.40
17.45 ar.	150	Rapid City	lv. 10.10
18.24	171	Shoal Lake	9.57
19.45	194	† Birtle	lv. 8.55
20.25	211	Binscarth	7.55
21.30	236	Langenburg	6.45
23.45	279	Yorkton	lv. 5.08
Arrive.		† Meals.	Leave

Trains stop at stations between Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg only when signalled, or when there are passengers to alight.

W. R. BAKER, Gen. Superintendent. A. McDONALD, Gen. Passenger Agent.

Great Northwest Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

Taking Effect MONDAY, JAN. 18th, 1892.

WEST BOUND Read down. Mixed Freight and Passenger, Monday and Friday. Freight train, Wednesday.	Miles from Chater.	STATIONS.	EAST BOUND Read up. Mixed Freight and Passenger, Monday and Friday. Freight train, Wednesday.
		Leave. Arrive.	
		Brandon, via CPR	20.05
11.15	....	Chater Junction	19.00
12.00	....	* Forest	18.25
12.45	10.4	Rapid City	17.30
13.40	27.6	Pettiepiece	17.10
14.00	32.3	Oak River	16.35
14.33	42.8	Hamiota	16.00
15.00	51		
ARRIVE.		* Flag Station.	LEAVE.

The Company reserve the right to make such variations in this Time Table, with or without notice, as circumstances may require.

J. CODD, President. A. CODD, Sec.-Treas. Brandon. P. BOGUE, Superintendent. Brandon, Man

NOTE. In replying to any of these Advertisements kindly mention this paper.

THOMPSON & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

WINNIPEG.

To Farmers and Others, Consignments of Hogs, Butter, Cheese, Wool, Hides, etc., solicited. Grain of all kinds handled. Quotations given when required.

Write or Telegraph, P. O. Box 615 Telephone 62

N. N. COLE & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

Near City Hall.

506 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

—TRY—

Eddington's Invincible Condition Powders

The Greatest Remedy in the world for Coughs, Colds, Worms, Broken Wind, Inflammation of the Lungs and all diseases which affect the horse.

Price 25 and 50 cents per package, post-paid to any address. If these powders fail to do what they advertise

The Money will be Cheerfully Refunded.

They have stood the test for 15 years. They are no new experiment by an inexperienced person. A trial will convince you of their excellency. Mail and express orders promptly attended to.

C. M. EDDINGTON,

291 Market St., Winnipeg, Man.

PATENT VENTILATED CLOSET.

Awarded Diploma at Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

You can have all the comfort and convenience of the most elaborate water closet, without the deadly sewer gas, by using one of our patent ventilated closets; the price brings it within the reach of all, can be placed in any room having a stove-pipe passing through it, or having an ordinary chimney hole; perfectly healthy, and ABSOLUTELY INODOROUS endorsed by the medical profession; a boon to women and children.

Our standard closet is manufactured of hard wood, panelled and beautifully finished in antique, with galvanized iron buckets which do not corrode, necessary piping, elbows and thimble all ready to set up. Shipped to any address in the Province or Territories upon receipt of price, $12.00, by writing the MANITOBA VENTILATED CLOSET CO., Box 437, Winnipeg

No charge for crating or packing.

EVERY CLOSET GUARANTEED.

Write for descriptive pamphlet.

The
Elkhorn District Advocate,
Weekly
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT THE
DISTRICT ADVOCATE OFFICE,
ELKHORN MAN.

SUBSCRIPTION. $1.00 per annum in advance.

Contributions, articles and letters intended for publication must be addressed to the editor, and be in his hands not later than Wednesday at noon, otherwise they cannot be inserted until the following week. All communications must be written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ADVERTISING RATES

One column,	1 year	$80.
	6 months	48.
	3 months	29.
	1 month	12.
Half column,	1 year	48.
	6 months	29.
	3 months	16.
	1 month	8. 25.
Quarter column	1 year	29.
	6 months	16.
	3 months	9. 50
	1 month	5. 50.
Eighth column	1 year	16.
	6 months	9. 60.
	3 months	6. 50.
	1 month	4.

Transient Advertisements, such as Sales, Entertainments, Legal Notices, Meetings, Tenders &c.—10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Lost, Stolen, Strayed, Wanted, For sale, To let &c. when no more than 10 lines, 50 cents 1st insertion, and 25 cents each subsequent insertion. Additional lines at proportional rates.

F. J. GREENSTREET PROPRIETOR.

VOL. I. No. 5

Thursday, November 10th 1892.

CANABALISM v SCIENCE.

Some of our readers will remember an item which appeared in a Brandon paper about seven years ago under the above heading. It was an account of a trial before the police magistrate, when one party was called upon to give reason why he should not be fined for fighting on the public streets, and another was brought up for brawling and biting his opponent in the scuffle. No little stir was caused at the time by the occurrence, and a good deal of talk was indulged in about "English fair play." We are wondering whether this "English fair play" is dying out, or whether it is only a little talk on the part of old countrymen, that when in a fight they stand up face to face and have the matter out in a straight hard hitting manner, and let the best man win. In another column will be seen an account of a "rough and tumble"—we cannot call it "fight,"—which took place between two old country men on Friday evening. A more disgraceful affair could hardly be imagined. One man was sober, one was drunk. The sober party having the better of it, literally banged the head of his opponent upon the ground; yet he was one of those old country men who would probably cry out about "stand up" and "man to man" fighting. Nor was this all, for it was an old country man who, when the bystanders interfered, cried "stand back, and let them have it out." They were to quietly stand back and see a comparatively sober man hold a drunken man down on the ground and batter him over the head and face with his clenched fist! This is man to man fighting with a vengeance, and the sooner the town constable arrives on such a scene of action, and secures the contestants, the better for all parties concerned, and for the peace and well being of the town.

LOADED GUNS.

People who are in the habit of leaving loaded guns about, and of carelessly handling empty ones, will do well to use some discression in this matter in future. Every few days we take up a paper and read that some one was accidently shot by some one who did not know the gun was loaded, and warnings seem to be taken little heed of. Now a case has brought the matter nearer home to us,—for we were shocked to hear of an accident of this sort which occurred only a few miles away from the town, when a man, well known to many, a strong, hale, hearty man, was almost killed by a little girl. We hear that the child was "in the habit of playing with, and pointing the gun at people," and when we hear such things we wonder where the child's guardians were, or what they were doing to allow of it. Where was the harm, they might ask, if the gun was not loaded? The harm lay in the fact that a dangerous weapon was placed in the hands of the child at all—loaded or unloaded: if she were in the habit of picking up an empty gun and pointing it at people she would not be to blame if she took a loaded one—as in this case she did, and used it in the same way. But we see the same thing every week. Some one is shot by his own, or some one else's careless use of a gun. People are horrified for a time, and then the matter blows over. A few days after the same thing occurrs again somewhere else, and so it goes on. It is not ignorance which causes it, but rank carelessness, and the thing goes on until there is a tragedy in our midst, then we take the advice of those who have been writing on the subject, and put guns and such like dangerous weapons out of harms way.

SELLING WHEAT.

The great rush with which farmers in the United States have been harvesting their wheat, indicates clearly that the farmers have no knowledge whatever of commercial conditions, and are not guided to any extent in their actions by a knowledge of statistical or other conditions concerning wheat. Last fall a few agitators at the head of a farmers' organization in that country, succeeded in making a great many farmers believe that they would make money by holding their wheat. Wheat prices were then ruling at very fair figures, but the farmers were told by these alleged friends, that they would get $1.50 for their wheat before spring, by holding. Many took this unfortunate advice, as is shown by the fact that a smaller proportion than usual of the crop was marketed in the fore part of the year. Later in the year they were obliged to sell at much lower prices than they could have obtained in the fall. This year, when prices are very low and commercial conditions never more favorable for an advance, the farmers are rushing in their wheat with unprecedented vigor. They seem to be acting as though the grain would become a total loss on their hands, if they did not get rid of it at once.

Their foolish leaders of a year ago have deserted them, and having no knowledge of present commercial condition of the wheat market, and remembering only of their losses from holding last year, they are getting rid of the stuff as fast as possible.

The farmers are themselves to blame largely for the present depression in prices. They held a considerable portion of their last year's crop, and threw this in a mass on the market just previous to the advent of the new crop, thus forcing prices down at the beginning of the crop year. Since the commencement of the crop year, they have been doing their best to hold prices down, by rushing in their new wheat as fast as they can do it. While actual conditions are very favorable for higher prices, buyers across the Atlantic are restrained from advancing their views, on account of the large marketings of new wheat in America. With such vast quantities of new wheat being marketed on this continent, European buyers are apt to conclude that the crop is much larger than it is reported to be, and consequently they will be cautious. If farmers had marketed their wheat moderately in the early portion of this crop year, allowing a little time for the reduction of stocks of old wheat carried over, there is every reason to believe that prices would have appreciated considerably before this date.—Commercial.

FLEMING, ASSA.

The Gateway Town of the North West Territories.

On the main line of the C. P. R., about 212 miles west of Winnipeg, stands the rising and flourishing town of Fleming. Few places in this most progressive country have made such remarkable headway within the last twelve months as has the "gateway town of the N. W. T." Situated in the midst of a well populated country, surrounded on all sides by a hard working thrifty class of farmers, who, despite many obsticles, are determined to conquor them all, Fleming has a future before it, which will bring it to the front as one of the best and busiest market towns along the line. The merchants are all good substantial men, and as long as they continue to act fairly toward the farmers, and pull well together—casting aside all petty jealousies and spiteful ill feeling—working hand in hand with the idea of building up the future of the town, we venture to predict that they will receive their share of patronage from the members of the farming community in the district surrounding them, and make the town, as we said above, one of the most thriving and most busy market towns along the line. The buildings at this place compare very favorably with many towns twice or three times the size, and as these have mostly been erected since last spring—great faith in the future of the town must be had by those who have invested so much money in this way.

The first buildings to be mentioned are the

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

These were erected in the fall of 1888, and already in the summer time the room is uncomfortably small for the accommodation of the children. Here the services of

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

are held by the Incumbent at Moosomin on Sunday. The members of the congregation hope to have a substantial stone building up by next year, and already a large sum of money has been subscribed for this purpose.

THE PRESBYTERIANS

have a neat frame building on the north side of the track, and the

METHODISTS

are now putting up a $1,600 church on the south side. This is being built of solid stone, is 40 x 26 ft., and a great credit to the members of that denomination.

THE WHEAT MARKET

is looked after by James Barnes, buying for the O. M. C., L. Gilbraith, for Atkinson & Co. and S. Pearce for S. B. Clark of Winnipeg.

B. B. GILBART.

Mr. Gilbart, formerly of Elkhorn, went to Fleming in 1888, and bought out a small store and stock from Mr. Morrison. This was the pioneer store, and to him may be given the credit of being the first to throw out inducements to the farmers to deal in the place. In 1890, Mr. Gilbart found that his store was too small for his business, and he built an addition to it, using the rooms above for his residence. The store, as it stands now, is 75 by 50 ft., is light and roomy. The post office is also in this building, and the postal arrangements are a credit to the postmaster and to the town. Mr. Gilbert deals in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, clothing, etc. He is also an insurance and loan agent.

F. G. LEWIN.

Mr. Lewin of Moosomin, has a branch business here, which is under the management of Mr. Geo. Beaubier. In a good frame building is displayed a fine assortment of general merchandise, such as are required by the settlers. The stock comprises dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, etc.

J. F. MCNAUGHTON.

Mr. McNaughton built his hardware store about a year ago, and he has done a flourishing business since that time. The building is well stocked with heavy and shelf hardware, tinware, etc. Besides this store, Mr. McNaughton has just gone into the butcher business, having bought out the business of Mr. R. Street. The butcher shop is one of the neatest little buildings in the town, and under the able management of Mr. McNaughton, the business is sure to be a prosperous one.

L. GILBRAITH.

who is the proprietor of the Temperance hotel, built here in the fall of 1891. He has a neat and well patronized house for the accommodation of travelers and farmers. Mr. Gilbraith also keeps a lumber yard, and reports that in this line, business has been particularly good during the summer and fall.

S. B. PAUL,

Implement dealer, sells carriages, rigs, phaetons, wagons, sleighs, cutters, carts, and all kinds of agricultural implements. He also sells the Ideal washing machine, a large number of which he keeps in stock. Besides his implement business, Mr. Paul is an insurance and loan agent, representing several of the best companies in these lines. Mr. Paul came to Fleming from Virden, and built his office last July. He reports a good all round business and is quite satisfied with the prospects of the place.

W. J. DIXON,

Hairdresser and barber, etc. This is a branch business of that in Elkhorn, Mr. Dixon sending a practical barber to Fleming every Friday, where he practices his art until the Saturday morning following. The "parlor" is situated in Mr. Paul's office.

G. J. JUPP

Saddler and harness maker, built his commodious store last December. He is a practical harness maker who understands the different branches of his business perfectly. Mr. Jupp believes in the maxim of providing the farmers with everything at the lowest possible price, compatible with good material and workmanship, and to judge from the style of work in his show room, he is prepared to suit all comers.

STEVEN PEARCE

built his commodious store last summer. This is the largest building in Fleming, and Mr. Pearce does an extensive trade in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, patent medicines, etc. His stock is well assorted, and is shown off to advantage in his well lighted building. Mr. Pearce deals also in wheat and farm produce. He owns a ware house on the C. P. R., through which Ogilvie's and S. B. Clarke's men buy.

The only licensed hotel in the place is owned by

C. SHILLINGFORD.

He is the proprietor and manager of the Windsor Hotel, facing the railway. Mr. Shillingford is an old country man, who knows well how to cater to the tastes of his customers and the travelling public. The dining room and sleeping departments are comfortably furnished for the needs of the hungry and weary, while the bar room is well stocked with the best brands of liquors and cigars. There is also an excellent sample room for commercial men.

D. S. AND JAS. CARNAHAN

have two buildings which are used for blacksmith and wheelwright's shops. Mr. D. S. Carnahan started business here in 1888, and Mr. Jas. Carnahan built his shop last spring. Another smithy is owned and run by

M. D. FINDLAY,

who does horse shoeing and general blacksmithing. He was also one of the early settlers in the place, his shop having been built in 1888.

Taken altogether, as may be seen from the above, Fleming is a compact, thrifty and business-like town, and with the start it has got, should come to the front as one of the best market town along the line.

COMMUNICATIONS.

PIGS v TOWN COUNCIL AND CONSTABLE OF ELKHORN.

MR EDITOR.

I believe in a late issue of your paper our respected Town Council gave as their decision, that all animals straying around Elkhorn were to be pounded by their worthy representative of the majesty of the law, the constable of Elkhorn, vested in the person of J. H. Angus. Now there are certain four-footed animals which I humbly think may be included in that edict which appear to be of a very independent mind as to what may be decided by our Council; they appear to be of a very independent mind as to what they will, or will not do. The annoyance they cause our respected citizens appears to be of very little consideration to their fraternity, they seem to utterly despise what our town Council may say or the ability of our representative of the majesty of the law, to enforce their decisions. I am alluding to what appears a very prolific family of pigdom, that are capering round and frisking and rooting into all imaginable mischief and disorder to the destruction of all law and order. I am sure our Councillors and constable must feel very small, when the pigdom of Elkhorn treat them, one and all, with such utter contempt.

OBSERVER.

I am sorry, writes a correspondent, for the apparent difficulties which the Virden Advance appears to be in these days. For five weeks in succession, the same leading article has appeared in its columns, which is, well just a little too much of a sameness, especially when the said article is one big talk up of the Advance. While this may be of "Interest to everybody" for one week, it is too much to expect its readers to be content with a long continuance of it. For a man to blow his own trumpet so long sounds a little too hollow, and while advertising undoubtedly pays, I believe in the kind advocated and adopted by that Prince of showmen, the late P. T. Barnum, who always had his show as advertised, and never allowed his patrons to be humbugged, and certainly, in our opinion, this is not the best way to procure and retain subscribers.

[With all due respect to our correspondent, we would point out that Mr. Barnum himself, called his show the "biggest humbug on earth"—although he believed in the maxim that "you can humbug all the people part of the time, and part of the people all the time, but you can't humbug all the people all the time." ED.]

FAIR LOGS.

Recently, says the Pacific Lumberman, the tug Rip Van Winkle towed down from Port Blakely to Tacoma, the ten largest logs ever cut on Puget Sound for shipment in one consignment. The logs are to form part of the foundation of the State of Washington's World's Fair Building. All the logs are 122 feet long. The largest one is 42 inches square at the large end, the others being slightly smaller. This large log contains about 1,500 cubic feet of timber, and weighs, computing at 48 pounds per cubic foot, something over thirty tons. The aggregate weight of the ten timbers is nearly three hundred tons. One of the most interesting things about the timbers is the manner in which they will be shipped to Chicago. It will require a train of thirty-five cars to ship them across the continent, and only air brake cars will be used. The thirty-five are at the Edison shops, where ten of them are being fitted with "bunks," or cross pieces on which the ends of the timbers will rest. It will take seven cars to carry each two logs, whose weight will be borne entirely by the first and last of the seven.

This arrangement is necessary to allow the middle five cars to swing out from under the timbers when rounding curves their only use being to connect the end cars.

To load the timber on the cars a strong chute has been constructed at the end of the ocean dock. They will be hauled up out of the water by a Northern Pacific locomotive and kept straight in the chute during the operation by means of a pile driver, to which their water ends will be attached with chains.

In all 174 logs will be shipped for the foundation, and the other construction material will include between 500,000 and 600,000 feet of lumber.—Scientific American.

SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is the intention of the Department of the Interior to hold a sale of School Lands in the Province of Manitoba on or about the first of January next.

The sale will be by public auction, and will be held in the cities of Winnipeg and Brandon, and at such other convenient points as may hereafter be decided upon.

Due notice will be given prior to the sale of the dates and places at which it is to be held, and complete lists of the lands will be furnished.

In the meantime preliminary lists which will be subject to alteration from time to time as the reports of the School Lands Inspectors are received, both as regards the parcels to be sold and the upset prices may be had on application to the Secretary, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg.

As the public does not appear to be fully aware that the Department of the Interior, being charged with the administration of these lands, is bound to take every possible means to prevent their illegal occupation, it is conceived to be necessary to publish this intimation of the fact, and to make it known as widely as possible that actions of law will be instituted after the auction sale hereinbefore mentioned against all persons who may assume to occupy or cultivate the lands or any portion thereof.

The lands in question will be offered for sale without regard to any improvements which may be alleged to exist thereon, the value of which will in no case be secured to the person at whose cost the said improvements may be alleged to have been affected.

By order,
JOHN R. HALL,
Secretary.

Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, 4th October, 1892.

TIME IS FLYING.

and as quickly as night follows day we find ourselves peacefully drifting into another season.

The immense piles of Fall Goods that we are showing will bear testimony to the fact that

IT WILL NOT ALWAYS BE SUMMER.

OUR STOCK OF
fall dress goods

is adapted to fill the wants of every lady. Buying direct from the manufacturers enables us to present this season to our customers Dress Goods unapproachable in Style, Quality and Price.

LinenS.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Towelings, Tickings, &c., direct importations at regular wholesale prices.

OUR
Clothing Department

is in excellent trim. We are showing an extended stock of Men's Clothing, Suits commencing at $7. All-Wool Pants commencing at $1.50, Suits in Tweeds, Worsteds, Sacques, Cutaways. Excellent Values, New Patterns, First-class Fit. Bear in mind we have the stock to select from, and if the prices don't suit you need not buy. We guarantee to fit you every time. The prices are away down, for we bought them right.

BOOTS & SHOES,

The new stock of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, just arrived, has been bought at a very Low Price. As it is impossible to give you an idea of the variety and cheapness of this stock, come and see for yourselves. We can save you from 10 to 50 per cent. No trouble to show them.

Groceries.

Since it is a self evident fact that you must eat to live, we desire to present to your economical attention our complete stock of General Groceries, at Lowest Prices. A discount of 5, 10 and 17 per cent. allowed for Cash.

R. M. COOMBS AND COMPANY.

RICHILL AVENUE. ELKHORN, MAN.

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y.

THE
WORLD'S HIGHWAY.
CONNECTING THE
OCCIDENT AND THE ORIENT.

and reaching all the
IMPORTANT CITIES
of the
AMERICAN CONTINENT.

The only line having a fleet of steamers on the Lakes, and with direct connection to

EUROPE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Lowest Rates. Best Time. Equipment superior to that of any other railroad.

Steamers sail from Fort William every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, connecting train from Winnipeg every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 17.45 o'clock.

To Yokohama and Hong Kong.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN from Vanc'r. Nov. 13.
EMPRESS OF CHINA " " Dec. 12.
EMPRESS OF INDIA " " Jan. 9.

For full information apply to C. F. Travis, Agent, Elkhorn, or
ROBERT KERR,
General Passenger Agent.
W'pg.

SOMERVILLE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Monumental Work
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Dealers in all kinds of MARBLE AND GRANITE.
CEMETERY FENCING,
WOOD AND GRANITE MANTELS.
Workshop and Office on Rosser Avenue W
BRANDON, MAN.
W. C. STEWART, TRAVELLER.

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orbitant prices that
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tinguish, or
terminate your
chequer are not
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Robt. COOMBS & COMPANY.

JOHN. H. AGNEW,
BARRISTER, &c. OFFICE NELSON Street, Virden, Manitoba.

J. SIMINGTON
Builder and Contractor.
ELKHORN, MAN.

HEALEY'S Furniture & Art store.

Full Lines of Furniture, House Furnishings, High class Pictures, Mouldings, Etc. on hand at all times.
Stock of
COFFINS AND CASKETS, AND
Trimmings to suit all classes.
FIRST-CLASS HEARSE IN CONNECTION.
ELSON STREET, VIRDEN

BARBER SHOP!
AND
Billiards!
RICHILL AV. - - - - ELKHORN,
Hair Cutting & Shaving.

BILLIARD
AND
POOL - - TABLES,

Cigars &c.
W. J. DIXON, - - PROP.

INDIAN HOME INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

SHOE-MAKER.
(Opposite Cavanagh Hotel.)
BOOTS AND Shoes
made to order; also mended and *REPAIRED.*
Material and workmanship second to none.

INDIAN HOME INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

J. MIDDLETON,
Contractor and
CARPENTER.
Repairs of Buggies, Buckboards, Cutters, Wagons Carts, Farm machinery, or implements of any kind promptly attended to.
Window frames, Door frames or other house work made to order on the shortest notice.
Painting, paper hanging, sign writing.
Contracts taken for the erection of buildings in town.
Orders promptly attended to; satisfaction guaranteed.

INDIAN HOME INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

J. Preston
New Shop, [opposite Cavanagh Hotel.]
TAILORING.
done in all its branches.
Gentlemen's suits made to order.
Lowest possible living prices.
Over 500 Pieces to Choose from.
Good fit and good workmanship
GUARANTEED.
Clothes repaired, cleaned and pressed.
N. B. Parties bringing their OWN MATERIAL can have same made up to order.

WANTED A SECOND HAND LATHE
Iron headstocks; to swing 12 inches at least. Complete with iron rests and face plates; also tools if possible. Apply to J. MIDDLETON, Elkhorn.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

November 13th, 1892.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.
REV. R. C. STEVENSON, RECTOR.

Kola, 11 A. M.
Elkhorn, 4 P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN.
REV. W. PENMAN, MINISTER.

Mogrel 11 A. M.
Woodville 3 P. M.
Elkhorn 7 30 P. M.

METHODIST.
REV. T. M. TALBOT, MINISTER.

Brookdale 11 A. M.
Smith's 3 P. M.
Elkhorn 7 30 P. M.

TOWN TALK.

"They are the abstract and brief chronicles of the time." Hamlet Act II. Scene 2.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10th, 1892.

Thanksgiving day.

Wheat brings 50 cents to-day.

Our hearty congratulations, Lorenzo.

Best American Coal Oil at the Hardware Store.

Messrs. Ewin and Yeo left for Ontario on Monday.

Mr. J. H Agnew of Virden, was in town on Saturday.

The Foresters intend giving a grand concert shortly.

A raffle for a good shot gun is to be held in town to-day.

Mr. Wadsworth, Inspector of Indian schools was in town yesterday.

Skates, Skates, Skates, for sale at Broadley's Hardware Store.

Mr. Jas. Douglas has lost a grey gelding. He offers a reward of $5.00 to the finder.

Buy only good American Coal Oil. For Sale at Broadley's Hardware Store.

The roof is on Mr. Kershaw's house at last, but there is small chance of it being completed this year.

Buy a Coal Heater before the very cold weather sets in, from Jos. Broadley.

The Government will provide the North West farmers with a large quantity of tree seeds free next year.

The Rev. R. G. Stevenson will preach at H. M. Powers for the last time this season, on Sunday the 20th.

Our Car Load of American Coal Oil has at last arrived. Buy no other. For sale by Joseph Broadley.

Mr. Arthur Hornby of Toronto Township, has been visiting at Mr. G. H. Frazer's, for a few days.

We are sorry to hear that Mrs. Cole and her two daughters, Mrs. Foss and Katie Cole are laid up with typhoid fever.

There will be no Church of England service at McGregor's school house, until after the winter months are past.

A communication from "Justice" has been crowded out this week, but we hope to insert it in our next issue.

The Presbyterian Ladies Aid held their fortnightly supper at the residence of Mrs. Rogers, on Friday last

Mr. Hoppe has lost two broncho ponies, one black and one bay, and is offering a reward for news of their whereabouts.

Mr. W. M. Cushing spent Thursday and Friday in Virden. On Thursday evening he attended the "At Home" given in the hall.

Miss Leyland of Lippentott, left on Tuesday for the old country. She sails from Montreal by the "Parisian" on the 12th.

To-day, being Thanksgiving day, a service will be held in St. Mark's Church, by Rev. R. G. Stevenson, at 8 p.m. to which all are invited.

We are just opening up a fine display of Table Lamps, Parlor Lamps, Hanging Lamps and Side Lamps, Cheap for cash, at J. Broadley's new store.

The tea of the Methodist Ladies' Aid Society, announced last week to take place on Wednesday, has been postponed until Friday, the 11th inst. (to morrow) all are invited.

Of the 444 votes of the electoral college, Cleveland has 247, Harrison 134, and Weaver, (peoples candidate) 25. Weaver carried Nebraska, Nevada, South Dakota and Oregon.

Mr. Broadley has moved into his new store, which is quite a credit to the town, both internally and externally. He has fitted up the store with a large stock of new goods.

W. R. Thomas, M. D. C. M., McGill, L. S. A. London, Eng., M. C. P. S., Quebec, M. C. P. S., Manitoba, has arrived and will take up his residence in Carberry.—Carberry Express.

We have received two original poems from "G." with several other items of interest. We are much obliged to our correspondent and hope to make use of these contributions shortly.

Mr. Hoppe' house had a narrow escape from fire on Thursday. The chimney caught fire, and pails of water were thrown on only just in time to save the roof, which had actually begun to burn.

The Ladies' Aid of St. Mark's Church will hold their next meeting at the parsonage, to-morrow. The day has been changed for this week only, owing to their usual Thursday, (to-day) being Thanksgiving day.

The recent cold snap of frost, snow and rain, has somewhat impeded the building operations that are in progress, and those that only commenced to build late in the fall, will probably experience some difficulty in completing their work.

Miss Rendell, who was living at Kola, and afterwards with Mrs. Shaw's family in Virden, was married on Oct. 18th, to Mr. Barton of Oak Lake. Mr. and Mrs. Barton will live at Virden for the present. The ADVOCATE wishes them every happiness.

The children will attend school in the old building for the last time to-morrow. On Monday, they will meet at the new building, when Mr. Taylor and Miss Buckingham will take them in hand, and the children will in future be under the guidance of two instead of one teacher.

An auction sale will be held at the Cavanagh hotel, on November the 12th, when Mr. Cushing will put up for sale to the highest bidder, the lot and shop, now occupied by Mr. J. McLeod, blacksmith.

The usual winter excursions to the east, begin from Elkhorn station on Nov. 23rd. The fare will be $42 00 to points in Quebec and Ontario, and particulars as to rates for Maritime provinces, can be obtained from the Company's agent, C. F. Travis.

The Methodist building committee have succeeded in pushing on their new church. The building is up, and the roof is on, and although it will be impossible to do any plastering until the spring, they are contemplating making suitable outside alterations to the church for preaching purposes.

Among those leaving for the old country last Saturday were, Mrs. Madge, Miss Madge, Miss T. Madge, Mrs. Jones, Mr. P. Betts, Mr. W. Chubb, Mr. F. Chubb, Mr. McFadden, Mr. J. Pendle, Mr J Clode and Mr. A H Mills. They will sail by the "Vancouver", which left Montreal yesterday.

The furious storm that raged through out the North West on Sunday, reminded one of an old-time blizzard. The churches were almost empty, three members of the Methodist congregation being in their places in the morning. The express from the west did not arrive till about 1 o'clock, and the Monday's train was cancelled.

The 1st of November, the time specified for the opening of the new school, is past, and the summer is ended, but it is not opened yet. However, it is giving the school children a good show for their coming concert, for which they are assiduously rehearsing these days. With such a long time for preparation, we are looking for something extra.

The Lippentott correspondent to the Virden Advance writes thus: Eggs, eggs, eggs, one of our neighbors is going in for steam hatching, so as to supply Elkhorn with this commodity. He is beginning with a thousand hens. This will be our best market for frozen wheat, but a written guarantee will have to be given that it will not choke the hens.

A pleasant evening was spent at the residence of Mr. Jno Carwin on Saturday evening. The chief features of the evening being some comic songs, well rendered by Messrs. Carwin, Mayhall and Chivers, also a fine selection from Miss Gillibrand, which brought the house down. Bannock, cake, coffee, taffy, etc., were well indulged in. Various amusements brought the evening to a close, with the result that every one returned home well satisfied with the entertainment. We trust this may not be the last of such a series.

We have been sending out a large number of sample copies of the ADVOCATE to the post office address of many who could well become subscribers. We ask those who have read our paper, to kindly send us their names that we may enroll them amongst the list of our supporters. The price of this paper is $1.00 per annum, and every body can afford this small sum—less than two cents a week—to support their local paper. You, who are already subscribers, can help us in this matter, by giving your paper to a neighbor to read, and asking him to send us his name and one dollar. We should also be glad if more notes from the outside districts, as we are always ready to publish items that will prove interesting to our readers.

A number of friends of those leaving for the old country on the following morning, spent Friday evening in town, and some of them finding the pang of parting too much for their feelings, indulged somewhat freely in the flowing bowl to drown their sorrow. Two of them got up a quarrel about some trivial matter, which terminated in a fight. Despite all the efforts of their friends to keep them apart, they managed to get at each other and some nasty blows were exchanged. Had fair play been used, and had both parties been sober, the chances are that the scuffle would have ended differently, as it was the more sober contestant held his opponent down on the ground and pummelled him. A lock-up would have been a handy place for the town to have possessed. But what can a constable do when he has no place in which to secure delinquents in a case like this.

We have received the first number of the Carberry Express, under the date of November 2. The paper is published by the Express Printing and Publishing Company, limited, and is edited by Mr. George E. Meikle. There is a good show of advertisements from the business men of the place, and the paper contains much outside and local news. In politics the paper will support the Liberal Conservative party. In his salutatory address the editor says: "We aim to make Carberry Express the peoples' paper, the recognized publication of the inhabitants, not of Carberry alone, but of the electoral division of Norfolk, and while it might be assumed to be presumptuous on our part thus early in the life of the paper to claim precedent over longer established newspapers, we will not be satisfied until we have accomplished something more than we outline above, and that is to make it the leading paper in the province." The ADVOCATE welcomes the Express, and hopes that it has before it a long and useful career.

On Tuesday evening an entertainment was given in Broadley's hall, by Mr. Adelbert Knott, comedian and elocutionist, assisted by R. Nelson Barber. Owing no doubt, to to the fact that the town had been billed with posters, stating that the admission would be free, the hall was full, and the performers were thus encouraged from the first. As a facial mimic, Mr. Knott would be hard to surpass, and his impersonation of the Irish apple woman, Simple Simon, Sally Saragon, and many other pieces is almost perfect. His parody on Baby mine and a life on the ocean wave—(The Tenderfoot) brought forth roars of laughter. The comic business was agreeably interspersed with instrumental music and songs by Mr. Barber. His rich tenor voice in "The song that reached my heart" and "Love's Sorrow" was heartily appreciated, and brought forth loud applause from the delighted audience. Mr. Barber also introduced a new instrument, known as the "fairy bells" upon this he played several selections, but the best of which represented the chiming and ringing of church bells—sometimes in the distance and sometimes near at hand. The entertainment from first to last was a decided success, and all went away well pleased. A collection was taken up during the performance, for expenses, etc.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

THE RESULT.

Grover Cleveland, (Dem.) was elected President of the United States by a very large majority—probably the largest that has ever been received by a candidate for that office. According to the latest figures obtainable, New York was carried by 25,000 votes, and in Illinois he had five or ten thousand more than Harrison. Cleveland carried nearly every one of the Northern States, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana, Harrison's own state. Nothing definite is heard from Minnesota.

A SERIOUS SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

AN OLD MAN HAS A NARROW ESCAPE OF HAVING HIS BRAINS BLOWN OUT BY A CHILD

A very serious accident occurred the other day at Mr. Stewart Wardman's house. Mr. Coulson was paying a Sunday call at his neighbor's, and he and the family were sitting round the stove, talking. A little daughter of Mr Wardmans took what was supposed to be an empty gun from its place in the corner of the room, and pointed it at Mr. Coulson. There was a loud report, and Mr. Coulson fell to the floor with a bullet through his head The shot entered a little behind the right eye and lodged in the skull at the back of the left eye. The doctor was sent for at once, but it was not expected that the man could be alive when he arrived. However, he found that the bullet had just escaped the temple artery, and had not touched the brain. The bullet was skilfully extracted, and hopes thrown out that the patient's life might be spared. On Tuesday morning he was brought into town, and taken to the Brandon hospital, where it is hoped he may recover.

VIRDEN.

Mr. R. Steele visited Winnipeg this week on business.

Mr. G. N. Miller visited Brandon on Tuesday.

Mr. Alex. Dingwell is opening up a new tailor shop next door to Adamson & Co's Bank.

As there will be no skating on the river this season, no doubt a rink would be well patronized.

Several car loads of Estevan coal were brought to town this week by Mr. J. Mooney.

Prof. Jones left on Sunday morning's express for Winnipeg, in consequence of which the Lorne Shaving Parlor is closed this week.

The church parade and sermon by Rev. H. L. Watts to the Orangemen of Virden and vicinity, will be held on Sunday, Nov. 20th, to St. Mary's church at 3 p.m.

Messrs. J. F. Frame, M. P. P., A. G. McDougall, J. Joslin and R. T. Evans, attended the Daly banquet last Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox visited Bradwardine, Ralphton and other points north of the river last week.

Your correspondent understands that last season, a considerable sum of money was collected for the purposes of defraying the expenses of the curling club's visit to Ottawa. As the club did not go and this money is lying in the Bank, it has been suggested that it be donated to the public library for Virden.

Rev. and Mrs. Dyke held an "At Home" in the Methodist Parsonage, on Wednesday evening of last week, to the young members of the congregation. About fifty young people were present, and a very pleasant evening was spent. Games were played, songs, readings, etc., rendered, after which refreshments were served, and a most enjoyable evening came to a close, all being well pleased with the kind hospitality of their pastor.

Mrs. McDonald, wife of Mr. Wm. McDonald of Loggan Farm, has recovered from her recent severe illness.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

The many friends of Mr. Isaac Bennett of Virden, will regret to hear of the misfortune of his son, Thomas Bennett, formerly of Tp. 11, R. 26. He left this district about two years ago to take a position on the railroad in Cherokee, Iowa. On 15th October, the train on which he was working was wrecked by a flock of sheep, and in jumping to save himself, his right ankle was broken. At first it was thought the bone would knit, but word has just reached here that his foot had to be taken off. As Tom when here was a favorite with all who knew him, the sympathy for him is general, and it is hoped that no worse results will follow.

ELKHORN MARKETS.

Potatoes are scarce and deliveries are being made at 35c. per bush.

A good demand for turnips.

Cabbage are worth 60c. per doz.

Onions are worth $1.25 per bush.

Butter is improving in quality and is worth from 17 to 18c. per lb.

Fresh eggs bring 18 per doz.

Wheat No. 1 hard, 50c; No. 2, 45c.

Oats, 16c. few offering.

We have much pleasure in acknowledging with thanks, a copy of a photograph of the Municipal Council of Wallace. The photograph is well taken, and the figures come out clear. The Reeve, Mr. Cushing is seated in a chair, supported on either side by the Sec.-Treas., Mr. A. G. McDougall, and Mr. Joslin, while the other five council men stand in the back ground. Mr. Cooper of Virden is the artist.

BIRTHS.

HARRY—A Elkhorn, on the 7th inst. the wife of John Harry of a daughter.

ODELL—Near Elkhorn, on Nov. 9th the wife of Amos Odell of a son.

RAVEN—At Elkhorn, on the 10th inst. the wife of Lorenzo Ross Raven of twins, (boys.)

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE OR RENT—GOOD FARM only 7 miles from Elkhorn, 90 acres under cultivation. House, stable & granary, Plenty of good water. All necessary machinery. Would rent on shares. Apply—DISTRICT ADVOCATE OFFICE.

FOR SALE—A BAY BRONCHO MARE in foal, good driver. Apply to MRS. BOWAN, ELKHORN RESTAURANT.

M. VANN OSTRAND,
DEALER IN
Hard, Soft, Anthracite, and
Blacksmith's
COAL.

LOWEST LIVING PRICES

GROCERIES,

TEA A Specialty.

FRUIT IN SEASON.

THE CENTRAL HOTEL
WILL BE
Re-opened
SHORTLY.
O. R. JONES, PROP

VIRDEN ROLLER MILLS.
RUNNING EVERY DAY.
Bring your Gristing before Cold Weather sets in.
Forty lbs. of Flour per bushel of No. 1 Hard, and 18 lb. of Feed.
FIRST CLASS FLOUR GUARANTEED.
Koester & Son.
Ask for Quotations for Flour, Bran and Shorts.

SUBSCRIBE!
FOR THE
Advocate,
$1.00
PER ANNUM.

Printing.
PLAIN AND FANCY.

YOU ARE THE VERY INDIVIDUAL
we wish to call here, we have lots of surprises for you.
WE WANT
you to see our new and immense stock and have you compare prices—we offer big bargains at all our counters, besides giving you big discounts for
YOUR CASH
Since last week we have received a car of best American coal oil, as well as cheaper grades—A car of new salt—and a car of finest Ontario winter apples—best on the market. We have also opened out a full line of
WOOL UNDERWEAR.
Health and Hygenian shirts and drawers, all sizes, for ladies and children. We are to-day opening out half a car load of Fall Crockery, and can promise you some of the best bargains ever offered in the County in Dinner and Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Glassware, and Fancy Crockery of every description. We are now buying at highest market prices—all your Produce—Hides and Raw Furs—Give us a call and satisfy yourself that what we offer is just what you want.
R. M. Cobbs & Co.

The Popular Store,
Rogers & Douglas.
OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE,
WITH NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS,
Call And See
Our New Stock Of
CLOTHING,
CASH DISCOUNT OF
5 per cent off all Groceries,
10 per cent off all Dry-goods, Boots & Shoes, Clothing.
ROGERS AND DOUGLAS, Richill Avenue, Elkhorn.

DONT forget to visit
BROADLEY'S NEW
HARDWARE STORE.
STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!
Car Load Just Arrived.
Coal Heaters, Coal and Wood Cooking Stoves, Box Stoves, &c.
LOWEST PRICES.
Tinsmithing
DEPARTMENT COMPLETE.
Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Lime, Brick, and full line of
Building Material.
Iron Bedsteads and Wool Mattresses at right prices.
CARLOAD
OF
AMERICAN COAL OIL.
Shot, Powder, Loaded Shells, and a full line of Ammunition.
GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS.
Money to Loan on Farm Property.

THE CANADA NORTHWEST LAND CO.
(LIMITED.)
Have the option of selecting under the terms of agreement with the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
Over 2,100,000 acres
of the finest agricultural lands in Manitoba, which they offer for sale on *easy terms*.
No cultivation conditions.
Write for particulars of the Company's system of accepting Shares instead of Cash in payment of Lands, by which a considerable saving is effected.
Town Lots
For Sale in the Village of Elkhorn. Maps and other information can be obtained at the Offices of the Company, 330 Main Street, Winnipeg. Or from
C.F. TRAVIS, Agent, Elkhorn.
W. B. Scarth, Land Commissioner.

ROOM TO RENT.
ROOM TO RENT IN THE NEW Brick Block. Heated with hot air. Apply to JOSEPH BROADLEY.

WANTED,
WANTED EVERYBODY IN TOWN & country to advertise in these columns. 50 cents for 10 lines 1st insertion, 25 cents each subsequent insertion; three insertions for $1.00. Apply for further particulars to the Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISE.

ELKHORN ADVOCATE.

THURSDAY, NOV. 10, 1892.

LORD SELKIRK'S SETTLEMENT.

(Continued from last week.)

By the deposition of Michael Heken, who was close to governor Semple during this horrible transaction, it appears that Boucher, the Canadian, advanced in front of his party, and, in an insolent tone, desired to know what he (Mr. Semple) was about. Mr. Semple desired to know what he and his party wanted. Boucher said he wanted his fort. The governor desired him to go to his fort, upon which Boucher said to the governor, "Why did you destroy our fort, you damned rascal?" Mr. Semple then laid hold of the bridle of Boucher's horse, saying, "Scoundrel, do you tell me so?" Upon this Boucher plunged from his horse, and a shot was instantly fired by one of Grant's party of horsemen, which killed Mr. Holt, who was standing near Governor Semple. Boucher then ran to his party, and another shot was fired, by which Mr. Semple was wounded. The governor immediately cried out to his men, "Do what you can to take care of yourselves." But, instead of this, his party appear to have crowded about him to ascertain what injury he had met with; and while they were thus collected, the Brules, who had formed a circle around them, fired a general volley, among them, by which the greater part were killed or wounded. Those who were still standing took off their hats and called for mercy, but in vain. The horsemen galloped forward and butchered them."—Pp. 85, 86.

The colonists having embarked to proceed to Hudson's Bay, were met almost at the commencement of their voyage by Mr. Norman M'Leod, who, using his authority as a magistrate, commanded them to stop, and arrested Mr. Pritchard and other four individuals, whom he sent prisoners to Fort William.

The rest of the settlers and their families were permitted to proceed on their dreary voyage after having thus been unnecessarily detained for several days, consuming the scanty stock of provisions they had with them, which as Helen states in his deposition, was not sufficient to last them one quarter of their journey to the coast. No proposals were now held out, as in the year before, of free conveyance to Canada. Security, tuitions offer of lands in the Upper or Lower Province. No high wages, no flattering encouragement, none of those "aids and comforts" which were last year to be derived from the boasted "compassion of the North-West Company." Insulted plundered and robbed, deprived of the protection of their nearest and dearest relatives, some by the fury of a merciless banditti, and others by the callous and cold-blooded persecution of a magistrate, they set out on their long and dismal journey to Hudson's Bay. Of these people, no certain intelligence has since been received in this country; and those who have the best means of forming an opinion upon the subject, look upon the accounts of what they have since suffered, with the most serious apprehension."—Pp. 96, 97.

We have received news of these ill-fated emigrants to a period considerably more recent than that alluded to in the above paragraph; but it behoves, at this stage of the narrative, to follow Lord Selkirk in his movements against the Northwest agents, in their stronghold at Fort William. We are aware that this is the least justifiable part of his Lordship's conduct; nor shall we attempt to defend him in it. It must not be forgotten, however, that the proceedings at Fort William are totally unconnected with the catastrophes at Red River, and cannot, therefore, be urged as an apology or extenuation; applicable either to the violences committed upon the colonists in 1815, or to the more tragical events of the following year.

It was, as we have already remarked, when Lord Selkirk received notice of the second dispersion of his colony that he relinquished the intention of proceeding farther into the country, and turned his steps towards Fort William. Having with him, besides the discharged soldiers we have already described, a party of the 37th Foot, two or three guns, and ammunition for all arms, he appeared before the Fort, and made preparations for an attack. Actual hostilities were, however, prevented, by the decisive measures adopted by the assailants, and by the readiness with which the principal persons at the station gave themselves up into the hands of his Lordship, who immediately after took possession of the buildings, the stores and merchandise, and sent off a number of the resident agents to Canada for trial. It unfortunately happened, too, —, that whether by one of the ordinary accidents of a lake navigation, or by being rashly overloaded, it does not appear,—that one of the canoes was upset on the passage, occasioning thereby the death of some individuals. The Northwest people, indeed, ascribe this melancholy event to gross carelessness, or even to a wish on the part of Lord Selkirk to render the voyage as uncomfortable as possible to a class of persons who had done all in their power to frustrate his plans. And the feelings thus excited against him, connected with the consideration that he had taken law into his own hand for his own personal purposes, and acted, moreover, more like a military commander than a peaceful and impartial magistrate, have gone a great way to injure his cause on both sides of the Atlantic. Allowance must be made, however, for the irritation caused by the great and repeated provocations and the very serious losses which he had sustained at the hands of the Northwest Company, whose agents had attacked, several of his posts in the interior, carried off his property, killed more than twenty of his adherents, and exterminated twice a thriving colony. It should be remembered, too, that his Lordship, aware of the delicacy of his situation, had applied to two respectable gentlemen, qualified to act as magistrates in the district wherein Fort-William stands, to repair thither and administer the law in the first instance. They could not comply with this request; and he thus found himself, as he expresses it in his letter to Sir John Sherbrooke, reduced to the alternative of acting alone, or of allowing an audacious crime to pass unpunished. Still its warmest advocates must acknowledge, that by the act of retaliation now alluded to, Lord Selkirk has placed himself on the same footing, as to public estimation, with his opponents the Half-breeds or Brules of the Indian territory—a set of men who seem to combine, in their characters the worst parts of the savage and of civilized life.

To be Continued.

The question of Canada's financial agency is being discussed in connection with Sir John Abbott's visit to England.

Subscribe for this paper.

CURRENT FASHIONS.

The Latest in Styles and Materials With Incidental Notes.

The new autumn bonnet is distinguished by its "jam pot" crown of velvet in some bright color, with a brim of lace or jet; and black ostrich feather tips, with diamond buckles, are the almost indispensable trimming.

Very pretty portieres for white and gold or Pompadour rooms may be made of the small embroidered Turkish squares sold for mats and cushion covers. They are joined with strips of white velvet ribbon an inch wide, on which are wrought polka dots of yellow silk. The drapery is lined with thin yellow silk.

The woman fortunate enough to possess handsome emeralds is in great good fortune, not only because the brilliant stones promise speedily to become very much used in jewelry, but also because their value is liable to increase even beyond that of diamonds, as the production of these gems is rapidly decreasing both in quantity and quality.

Fur promises to be even more popular as a trimming for evening gowns than it was last season, and white satin a favorite material for the fur to adorn. White velvet trimmed with sable makes an ideal gown, only possible to fortune's favorites, however. White or pale tinted satin with beaver borders is its pleasing substitute for the woman of more limited means.

The small nicetics of woman's garb are the best index to the character of the woman who expends her thought upon their selection. The present dainty fancy in handkerchiefs is to have a design made of one's christian name rather than the initials of monogram. This design may be in the owner's own handwriting, and the work is done with fine cotton in the center, rather than the corner of the handkerchief.

New toilets seen in church and on the promenade worn by women fresh from Europe have a slightly gored front breadth and side breadths also slightly gored. The back breadths are bias, two in number, also slightly gored and gauged on a band. They are lined with crinoline to flare out stiffly, and the deep pleat is held in place by straps underneath. The skirt is without a train.

The fashionable pen is the old-time quill, but not cut from the pinions of the humble goose. The pen elegant is the sharpened point of an ostrich quill, the feather permanently and closely curled, and fitted with a gold nib. The monogram, in gold, or silver, or tiny jewels, adorns the stem, and the pretty trinket is warranted to give the desired stylish and scratchy illegibility even to a copper-plate hand.

The dressmaking class is one of the new whims of leisurely women. It began last winter and promises to be even more popular this season. Several ladies unite in hiring a competent instructor and are taught the technique of the dressmaker's art in its most minute and practical details. The Woman's Exchange has several classes each season, where women send their daughters to learn the art, come themselves, or send their maids. Each pupil is expected to make one gown entirely herself before her course of lessons is finished. One society lady of natural skill with the shears and needle turned out five dresses in a single term to her own and her teacher's surprise.

The mourning gowns of the day, though no less typical of bereavement, are more artistic than the ugly habiments of the past. Crepe veils have been abandoned, and long breadths of heavy net with crepe borders have taken their place. White muslin in dainty and sheer folds edge the necks of widows' gowns to relieve the sombreness of the dress. Soft vests of crepe du chipe or full berthe ruffles are added to dull silk or Henrietta costumes. Deep black borders on handkerchiefs have given place to narrow edges of black or embroidered borders in black and white. Everything within the limits of consistency is done to lighten the mourning garb and make it attractive.

A Directoire jacket and revers skirt are novel features of a French tailor gown, in the figure below. The materials are castor brown cloth and ribbed velvet of a dull green shade. The jacket and vest are both on one fitted lining, covered in front with velvet, on which the jacket is posed, while the back is entirely of cloth, with seams only under the arms. The pretty braiding on the jacket is of red and green bronze together. An English collar of braided cloth is faced with velvet. Double puffs of cloth droop low on the top of close velvet sleeves. The edge of the corsage rounds below the belt of the skirt. Two designs are used for such skirts; one has a vest and bertha-like revers of light fawn-colored cloth. The vest is double-breasted and short, with two rows of small gilt buttons for its ornament. The wide revers turn over at the top of the vest above the sleeve puffs and cross the back. A high collar and plastron are of the fawn cloth. Empire sleeves with balloon puff at top and close on the forearm are well represented here. The bell skirt is entirely without trimming.—Harper's Bazar.

GOWN WITH JACKET CORSAGE.

SIX MILLIONS LOST.

A DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION AT MILWAUKEE.

Twenty-five Wholesale Houses and Factories—Fifty Smaller Places and Five Hundred Dwellings in Ashes—The Firemen Powerless—A Strong Gale Fanned the Flames, Which Made a Clean Sweep of Street After Street.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 29.—This city was swept by the most disastrous conflagration in its history last night. With the wind blowing a gale of cyclone force the first blaze started in an immense wholesale oil house, and the firemen were powerless to stay the spread of the flames. To make matters worse the city was attacked on all sides almost simultaneously. Three alarms came in within 15 minutes after the first alarms from the oil warehouse. These were attacks that had to be met, and the fire department, which could otherwise have been concentrated on the first fire, was divided through different parts of the city.

At one time between 6.30 and 7 o'clock the sky was lit by four blazes. The fire in the oil house, fanned by a howling gale from the north-west, began to gain on the weakened forces of the fire department, and despite all efforts burst through and crossed East Water and swept into the largest wholesale paint and oil works in the Northwest. From that point the flames swept brick and stone buildings down as though they were cardboard houses. It was a spark following up a train of powder. A dozen big buildings were swept away in a twinkling. The blaze, a column of nearly a block wide, swept thence down into the Third Ward, which is made mostly of frame houses, and right in the face of the flames was the big gas houses of the Milwaukee Gas Co. Over 500 frame buildings were a mass of ruins, the inhabitants literally fleeing for their lives and losing everything excepting the clothes they wore and what they could grab. Thousands came from various parts of the city and thronged the down town streets, crowding them so that it was almost impossible for the coal supply wagons to get through.

What the Chicago fire was to that city the fire last night was to Milwaukee in all its scenes and incidents. During all a gale from the northwest carried blazing cinders high into the air and far out into the lake. Had the fire started in the western part of the city it would have cut a swath through it or leveled the entire city to the ground.

Leading insurance men say that about half of the loss is covered by insurance. The total loss is $5,775,000.

GLADSTONE'S PROGRAMME.

Important Measures Which will be Submitted to Parliament.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—That section of the Cabinet having any influence whatever with Home Rule proposals has long been versed in both the leading principals and the details of the measure that the presentation of a draft of the bill yesterday of the presentation occurred, at least must have been considered a mere formality.

Immediately after the Government was formed Mr. Gladstone constituted several committees each charged with preparing the leading measures of the coming session of Parliament.

The Home Rule Committee consisted of Mr. Gladstone, Earl Spencer, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, John Morley and Sir George Trevelyan.

Supreme confidence prevails in the inner ministerial circle regarding the absolute unanimity of the Cabinet Committee on the Home Rule scheme.

With the Committee in unison, disagreeing among the minor members of the Cabinet is improbable.

The Government measures next in importance before the Cabinet are Electoral Registration Reform, Publicans' Licenses and Parish Councils bills. All of these have been drafted and it can now be announced that they will form the bulk of the business of the session.

The Irish Eviction Commission will begin its meeting on November 10. Lister Drummond, the secretary, is an Orange man and a Catholic convert who has long served under Justice Mathew, the president of the Commission, as revising barrister. Both Justice Matthew and Mr. Drummond are in sympathy with the tenants, and will so vitalize the inquiry as to dispel the suspicion of certain Nationalists that the Commission was a put off.

The currency agitation radiating from Manchester as a center is now waking up the commercial and financial circles of London. The London Chamber of Commerce will shortly be asked to endorse the principal resolution adopted by the meeting in Manchester last night, which resolution affirms that the best remedy for the depression in trade is a broad international compact reopening the mint of the leading nations of the world to the unrestricted coinage of gold and silver, and demands that the Government co-operate with the coming International Monetary Conference to secure such an agreement. In the highest financial quarters, however, there is a belief that the Government intends to pursue a policy of inertia on the currency question. On the other hand, the Indian Currency Commission will not take long to arrive at a decision. Sir John Lubbock in speaking at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce gave some indication of the line of the Indian Committee's recommendation in suggesting an increase of the seigniorage or coinage charges. Other experts deny that this is a real remedy, but beyond this the Indian Committee is not expected to go. This Committee will make its report at about the time the International Conference assembles.

NEIL HAS NOT CONFESSED.

His Absolute Sang Froid—Awaiting Higher Offers For His Effects.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Associated Press representative has authority to state that Neill, since the sentence of death was passed upon him, has breathed not a word of confession and has proffered no statement whatever relating to his guilt or innocence.

Neill is regularly attended in his cell by the Protestant chaplain attached to the Newgate prison. He treats the chaplain courteously and listens to his admonitions with respect, but otherwise keeps an absolute reserve.

Solicitor Waters had an interview with Neill this afternoon on business matters. Neill was perfectly wide awake regarding the disposal of whatever funds exist or can be raised for his benefit. The offers received from many quarters to purchase Neill's clothes, especially the suit which he wears at the time of execution remain open. No bargain has yet been struck, the prisoner apparently waiting for increased competition. Neill's sang froid is declared by those in contact with him to be absolute.

A DEVON COW.

A Splendid Illustration of This Well Known Breed.

Our dairy illustration, re-engraved from Mark Lane Express, is of the Devon cow Rosebud 10,447, a winner of the first prize at numerous shows. Rosebud

was calved in February, 1888, her dam, Moss Rose, being a noted winner and her sire General Gordon, 1,974. She is a pretty animal, combining what is much desired, good quality with considerable substance.

FATTENING SHEEP.

Time to Begin Feeding—How to Manage During Winter.

There is a general misapprehension with regard to the most economical way to fatten sheep. A correspondent writes: "I have a flock of 70, three and four year-old sheep, which I wish to fatten and sell. I propose to commence now to feed them a little grain; and then when placed in winter quarters, feed them all the grain they will eat, shear and sell them in April. By this means I will have a crop of wool as well as a crop of mutton. What do you think of the project?" I think the writer like many other flockmasters, has been accustomed to fattening steers, and cannot get into his head that there is a vast difference between the two species of animals in regard to their capability of taking on fat. Because it is necessary to feed a steer grain six months to a year, he has no idea but sheep require the same, and then proceeds to feed and loses money by the operation. It is a fact that a mature sheep can be made to take on all the fat it is capable of taking on in 75 days. Let this be borne in mind, and act accordingly. If I had the inquirer's sheep and desired to dispose of them when and how he does, I would give them, if practicable, good pasture until winter, and then good hay and corn fodder until the 1st of February, when I would commence grain feed and gradually accustom them to about all they would consume. They would take hold with avidity, and be fatter in April than if they had been fed grain a longer time. But too much must not be expected. An ordinary mature sheep cannot be made to take on more than 12 to 15 pounds increase in weight of carcass. An Ohio sheep feeder has the right of it. He purchases at the commencement of winter, when they are usually the cheapest. They get hay until some time in January, and then are fed corn on the stalk, either on a floor or smooth frozen ground. This saves both husking and shelling the corn. Cattle follow and pick up what corn fodder they leave. I saw them fed. They were adepts at gnawing the kernels from the cob, and picking up every kernel from the ground. When cattle had gleaned the stalks after them, there remained no more waste than if stalks had been fed in mangers. This feeder said the fat itself which this course put upon sheep "cost more than it come to." The growth of wool was a help; but his profit came from the increased price per pound he got for the animals in Spring, over what he paid in Autumn, and this was from one to two cents per lb. At the commencement of winter sheep can usually be bought quite low, says a writer in the Practical Farmer. It often happens that farmers find themselves with more stock on hand than their hay and other fodder will carry through the winter. Such are likely to sell low, especially if they can sell at their door and get cash.

Fattening lambs, however, require a different method. It is better to feed them a little grain continually, while growing. The growth of bone and muscle requires it. Long feeding of grain, if done wisely, does not pall upon their stomachs as upon mature sheep. Lambs are valuable property to have in the autumn. If kept growing gradually through the winter by careful, generous feeding, they will usually double in value, or more, by Spring. Fat lambs are always in great demand at that season of the year, and at high prices. An enterprising farmer goes about in his section and purchases half grown lambs, whether in good flesh or poor, if he can get them "cheap." These he feeds and prepares for the spring market, and finds the business exceedingly profitable. Another purchases "culls" at the stock yards in the autumn. He gets them for $1.50 to $2.00. Although some of them die on his hands, yet he has paid off a $3,000 mortgage on his farm by this kind of sheep dealing. On one lot of 84 culls, costing $1.75 each in January, he got $169 more in the spring than he paid; deducting "keep" at $1 a head, left him $135 net profit. Any pushing farmer who will look about him with wide-open eyes, and make frequent inquiries of his neighbors about sheep, from now on to January, will learn of opportunities enough to purchase so as to make upon them large margins before summer. "Fat lambs never go begging for purchasers."

Why Plowing is Harder Work Than Drawing a Wagon.

While the work done in plowing may not be greater, theoretically, than drawing a wagon by the same exertion of force, yet the plowing is really harder and expends more actual force, because of the dead weight moved. It is easier for a man to carry a load of any weight, twice as quickly, by spurts, with rests between, than in any given time with a constant movement. Let a man carry a bag of corn for five minutes, and then rest five minutes, and then repeat, and he will make better time than another man of equal strength who has twice the time allowed him. Equally, a horse may travel fifty miles every second day and last longer than he would if traveling twenty-five miles every day. And this is what makes the difference between plowing and drawing a wagon. Every little inequality in the ground and every spurt of the draft, is a rest for the horse, by which he is refreshed. But drawing a plow is a dead weight without any rest. The horses walk on yielding mellow ground.

Suckers Are Weeds.

Sprouts growing up from the roots of trees take nourishment that should go to the trees. The sprouts are really weeds, and should not be allowed to grow even an inch. Unless kept down they not only injure the trees, but render them unsightly.

IN THE POULTRY YARD

CHARACTERISTICS AND BREEDING OF THE SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG.

Illustration of the Breed—An Excellent Syringe for Clearing Poultry Houses of Insect Pests—A Model Winter House and Yard for Laying Hens.

The Silver Spangled Hamburg, which combines in a remarkable degree the excellencies of its two parents—the Silver Pheasant of Yorkshire and the Silver Moonies of Lancashire, is a small fowl, but has an exceedingly graceful shape, every line being an easy and flowing one. It is sprightly, active, vivacious, says Mr. H. S. Babcock, in the American Agriculturist. The males have full tails well furnished with sickles and coverts and carried at a moderate elevation, more upright than the Game but less than the Leghorn. The combs are rose, with a well-developed spike; the legs

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS.

and feet blue; the ear lobes white. The ground color of the plumage is a green silvery white, the feathers ending in a large round spangle, or moon, of rich black. These spangles form a double bar across each wing and, ending as they do, the feathers, they make for the fowl a white tail with a row of round black spots at the tip. The sickle feathers of the male are particularly handsome with their long sweep of white terminating in a round rich black spangle. In figure and in color, the silver spangled Hamburg is a very beautiful fowl. And it is not only beautiful but useful. Among layers it has few, if any, superiors. This characteristic belongs to all varieties of the breed; and it is as true of the Spangled as it is of the Pencilled that they are everyday layers, a name by which the latter were introduced from Holland to the English. Two hundred to two hundred and twenty eggs per annum is a record that has been made by this variety, and a record which has not often been exceeded by others. The eggs are pure white, rather small, but so long as eggs are sold by the dozen this does not matter much.

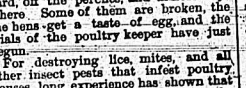
As a table fowl the Hamburg is not desirable. The blue shanks, the small size, the bluish white skin, are all objectionable in American markets. If the fowls are all to be consumed at home it would not be a matter of so much importance, as a Hamburg chicken is after all very good eating, what there is of it. But poultry keepers do not eat all of the chickens they raise. The Hamburg, when mature, is quite hardy, but the chickens are rather delicate and difficult to rear. They have an unsatisfactory habit of dying that does not recommend them to the man anxious to raise every chick he hatches. Still, with proper care, a reasonable percentage of those hatched can be reared.

The Hamburg is a long-winged and a strong-winged fowl, and can easily fly over very strong fences. If it is to be kept in confinement either covered runs must be provided, or one wing must be clipped. But it never ought to be kept in confinement. Its active habit was intended for free range, and in confinement it chafes and frets and does not do itself full justice. On the wide pastures and meadows of the farm, where it can obtain the exercise it delights in and the varied food that enables it to fulfil its mission, the Hamburg is at its best. Under such conditions it is able to display its wonderful beauty to the greatest advantage and to prove its title as one of the most profitable fowls that can be kept for eggs alone.

Clearing Poultry Houses of Insect Pests.

The poultry house should be thoroughly cleaned out before extreme cold weather, and every louse and mite in the walls, nest-boxes, and perches, destroyed with kerosene. Straw that has been used for bedding horses is best for lining nests. It is beaten flat and soft, and the hens can quickly adjust it to suit themselves, and they invariably construct nicely-rounded and attractive nests of it, in which even the thinnest-shelled eggs are rarely broken. Great care should be taken to see that there is no grain in the straw, for if a hen finds a single one she is almost certain to tear the nest to pieces seeking for more. When the nests in the poultry house are clean, free from vermin, and nicely lined with soft material, the pullets will naturally go to them when they begin laying. When they are foul, or hard, or infested with vermin, the pullets drop their eggs in the corners of the yard, off the perches, and almost anywhere. Some of them are broken, the hens get a taste of egg, and the trials of the poultry keeper have just begun.

For destroying lice, mites, and all other insect pests that infest poultry houses, long experience has shown that kerosene is the best article that can be used. It is abundant, cheap, and sure



SYRINGE FOR CLEANING POULTRY HOUSES.

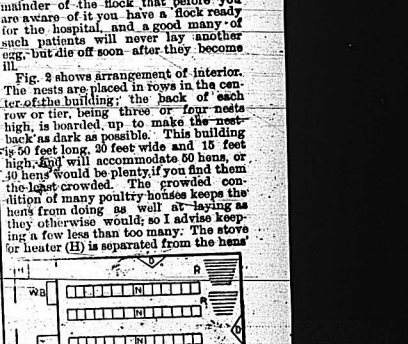
death to every insect it touches. The poultry keeper cannot reasonably expect a hen to lay or sit on a nest infested with lice, and she will not do it long. Hens will not lay eggs during the fall and winter, when eggs are valuable, unless pains are taken to keep their quarters free from the blood thirsty pests that make life a burden to them. With decent care they will not only pay the cost of their keep, but return a good profit besides.

First, thoroughly clean out the house, and then spray it with the kerosene. A good spraying appratus, with cyclone nozzle, is best for doing this work, but it can also be very effectively done with a common garden syringe, fitted with a fine hose. For several years the writer has used a cheap affair, which any tinsmith can make for about fifty cents. [The various parts are shown in the illustration.] The barrel is made of heavy tin or zinc, and is twenty inches long and one and a half inches in diameter. On one end is soldered a very fine rose. The perforated portion of this rose should cover only about one inch of space in the center of the bud. A plug of wood is made to fit tightly into the open end of the barrel, and a hole is made through the center of it for the piston rod to pass through. This piston is a wad of soft rags or cotton batting, securely bound to the end of the rod. This wad should fit the barrel very tightly, and should be well oiled, so that it will work easily. When in use the piston rod should never be drawn out more than one-fourth of its length. Draw slowly when drawing in the liquid, but force it out as hard as you can. This will make a fine spray, which will penetrate every crack and crevice, however small it may be.

THE LAYING HENS.

A Convenient and Handy House and Yard For the Winter.

The building shown in fig. 1 is neat and practical for the needs of poultry keepers. It is constructed either of weather boarding outside and planed boards, as preferred and can be afforded. The building is lined with stiff brown paper on the inside, or tar paper will do, and it will help to keep away vermin, answering two purposes. This makes a warm room, free from chill or wintry winds, and with the aid of the cook stove in which a small fire can be kept burning on extremely cold days, it will always be comfortable. The entrances to the runs are closed up tight, and only during the middle of the day is one entrance opened to let the fowls out if they chose to sniff a little fresh air, which they often will do. For ventilation the upper window in front of the building along the door is opened at the top enough to permit a free circulation of pure air throughout the building. Being higher up than the rest of the windows and out of the reach of the birds, there is no possibility of their taking cold from drafts. This is a point



WINTER HOUSE FOR LAYING HENS.

worth considering, for colds mean roup, and winter is just the season when the most trouble is encountered. Any one knows who has kept poultry that as soon as roup appears but little laying is done—in fact, sometimes one case of roup will spread so quickly to the remainder of the flock that before you are aware of it you have a flock ready for the hospital, and a good many of such patients will never lay another egg, but die off soon after they become ill.

Fig. 2 shows arrangement of interior. The nests are placed in rows in the center of the building; the back of each row or tier, being three or four nests high, is boarded, up to make the nest back as dark as possible. This building is 50 feet long, 20 feet wide and 15 feet high, and will accommodate 50 hens, or 40 hens would be plenty, if you find them the least crowded. The crowded condition of many poultry houses keeps the hens from doing as well at laying as they otherwise would; so I advise keeping a few less than too many. The stove for heater (H) is separated from the hens' quarters by a wire-netting partition. The room is 10 by 20 feet, giving ample space for feed bins (F), work bench (W B)—and all necessary fittings and tools that are kept handy when needed about the building. (R R) are the roosts, (D D) dust boxes, (E E) windows. This house can be readily erected at a cost not exceeding $150, unless you put in extra lumber and fit it up finely, then $250 can easily be put into it. It is substantial, not the flimsy sort that some erect at $50 or $75. The runs outside can be made with wire netting when you desire to use the pens in the breeding season, and keep the varieties separate. During the winter, it is well to remove them and store away in a sheltered building until you make up your pens in the spring.—John W. Caughey, in Country Gentleman.

Ventilate the Cow Stable.

There is a general conviction that a lack of ventilation is a very bad thing for cows, but very few could be found who could frame a systematic arrangement of facts to support the theory. Prof. King, of the Winconsin Experiment Station, has made some practical experiments in this line, which furnish a foundation for good judgment as to the effect of bad ventilation in shrinking the flow of milk. Twenty cows were experimented with during fourteen days, being subjected to periods of good and bad ventilation alternately, but kept continuously in the "barn" all the time. The bad ventilation consisted simply in closing two openings which usually acted as ventilators with sliding doors, but still leaving a third door wide open, so that there was some access left for fresh air. During the good ventilation days the cows showed an increase of about .551 lbs. per cow daily, or a gain of a little over 3½ per cent. above inferior ventilation. The average temperature of the stable was about 67 degrees Fahrenheit with good ventilation, as against 73 degrees under the other, or a difference of six degrees. The effect of this was seen on the amount of water drank by the animals. In round figures, at the higher temperature the animals each required seven gallons, while six gallons sufficed for those at the lower figure—the exact difference being 11.4 lbs. per head daily. The higher temperature by causing a greater perspiration, required more water to keep it up. The food consumed was the same in both cases, but the bad ventilation caused the loss of 10¼ lbs. per head.

Sheep Shearings.

Sheep are naturally healthier than other animals.

One of the best ways of keeping sheep healthy is to keep them comfortable.

No poor sheep should ever be bred as it increases the number of undesirable animals.

With the average farmer, at least, there is little danger of getting the ewes too fat.—American Grange Bulletin.